

B1
simplicity, the following will use tooth 17' for an example in describing the location of the shelf 30'; however, it will be understood that this description may be equally applicable to all teeth disposed on the band saw blade 10. As shown in FIG. 2, the distance between the tip 20' and shelf tip 36' is defined as "S1," and the distance between the tip 20' and the bend plane 18 is defined as "B". Also, the distance between the tip 20' and the curvilinear base surface 26 is defined as "D". If S1 is set equal to or below B, then the shelf 30' will not be in a proper location to "catch" and remove the dust cut from the kerf wall 38. Specifically, a dust gap "DG" is defined between a lateral point 40' of the tooth 17' (which also establishes the kerf wall 38) and a side surface 42 at the base of the band saw blade 10. Effectively, the shelf 30' reduces the size of the dust gap or creates an effective dust gap "EDG" that is substantially less than DG.

Please amend the paragraph running from page 8, line 23 to page 9, line 2 to read as follows:

B2
In this embodiment, shelf surface 134 of the band saw blade 110 defines a generally planar configuration over substantially the entire shelf length, and a shelf surface angle A2 relative to the back edge 116 of between approximately 4° and approximately 10°, and most preferably approximately 7°.

Please amend the paragraph running from page 9, line 23 to page 10, line 12 to read as follows:

B3
The band saw blade 210 is generally similar to the band saw blade 10 of FIGS. 1-3; however, each set tooth 217', 217", etc. further includes a relief portion 244', 244", respectively, formed on the upper corner of the tooth on the side facing the respective kerf wall 238. As